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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, February 25, 1797. No. 547.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 9th day of February 1706, entitled "An act to erect part of Waſhington county into a ſeparate county," will be ſold at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 5th day of April next, at the Town of WAYNESBURGH, in the county of Green, the Reſidue of the Town Lots and all the Out Lots, with the Timber for building, &c. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock on the ſame day, where the terms of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

DAVID GRAY,
ISAAC JENKINSON,
WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
STEPHEN GAPEN,
JAMES SEALS,
} Truſtees for the County of Green.

February 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling houſe where the ſubſcriber now lives, in Second ſtreet, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short ſtreet—A variety of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All perſons who have claims againſt the ſubſcriber are deſired to produce them as ſoon as poſſible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the ſtate) for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more deſired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiſkey, that will be delivered at my houſe in good ſufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th March next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

A liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-Office Greenſburgh, Feb. 1 1797.

ISAAC ANDERSON, John Badollet, Wm. Bernejer, John Barron, Nathaniel Braden, John Boſſeaig, D. Brodfor, Archibald Boyd, James Beverland, Robert Cunningham, James Chriſtian, John Cowan, David Clark, Hugh Cannon, James Campbell, Charles Campbell, Hugh Divers, Thos. Dunlap, James Davidſon, John Ebert, Lucas S. Gibbs, James Gilmor, Albert Gaiatin, John Haech, Joſeph Hoſteller, James Hannah, Hugh & John Hays, James Irwin, A. Klernſchmidt, David Long, James Long, James Montgomery, John M'Cormick, George W. M'Elroy, Wm. Maſon, Joſeph M'Carty, Simon Martin, John M'Que, Anderw M'Lane, John M'Millan Jno. M'Anultey, Peterodgers Nigh, Lawrence Phelan, Hugh Roſs, John Rodger, Wm. Richey, John Richey, Randals Roſs, John Rubey, Mat. Smith, James Smith, Col. Torence, Mathew Topings, Mathew Turner, John Thompſon, John Temple, Phil. Trout, Rev. W. Weaver, Enion Williams, Robert Warrwick, Archibald Woodſoe, David Wakefield.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, otherwiſe they will be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN MEIZGER.

Feb. 12, 1797.

N. B. All coſts that ſtands on my docket unpaid, and if not diſcharged againſt the time above mentioned will be collected without favor or affection.

FOR SALE,

A tract of firſt rate Land containing 76 acres, ſituated on Robinſon's run, Waſhington county, near to Jacob Hanton's mill, and within one mile of the Rev. John Riddle's meeting houſe, there is 35 acres cleared & under good fence, three acres of meadow, there is two good dwelling houſes, and a cellar barn with 12 feet of a ſhed, an excellent Horſe mill, alſo a ſtill houſe with two good ſtills & ſtill veſſels, which will be ſold with the place or ſeparate, a reaſonable credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

LEONARD DOBBINS.

February 15, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Saddling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He likewiſe requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated Engliſh Meſſenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampſon; who was the ſire of Bay Malton, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reported to during the months of April and May next *only* during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding ſix, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet ſhod. The Horſe and Pedigree to be found at the ſtable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittſburgh.

February 2, 1797.

Latin and Greek School,

WILL be opened next week at Greenſburgh, in Weſtmoreland county, by the ſubſcriber, who hopes, from the ſucceſs he has had in teaching the claſſics, and the ſtrict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the favour of the public. The price of Tuition, Four Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, and boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the Town on moderate terms.

HENRY KANE.

February 6, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST in or near the Borough of Pittſburgh, ſome time in November laſt, two Military Land Warrants, one in the name of Captain James Carnaghan, No. 417, for 300 acres; the other in the name of Conrad Cook, No. 12,893 for 100 acres. They cannot be of the ſmalleſt uſe to any perſon but the real original owners. The finder, or preſent poſſeſſor is requeſted to hand them to the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

January 26, 1797.

The ſubſcriber doth hereby give notice, that he found in the Allegheny river, before the ferry in his occupance, on the 20th of December laſt, a Beef Hide, and requeſts the owner to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES ALLEN.

January 23, 1797.

Came into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber living in German township, Fayette county, near Andrew Rabb's mill, ſome time about the middle of the month of September laſt, Six HOGS, viz. one white ſow with a crop and ſlit in the off ear, and a ſlit in the near ear, one blue barrow marked as above, one white ſow with a ſwallow fork in each ear, one blue ſow with a ſlit in the off ear and a crop off the near ear, one ſandy barrow with an upper bit off the near ear, and an under bit from the off ear, and one white barrow marked as the laſt. The owner, or owners are hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SOLOMON MILLER.

January 16, 1797.

Whereas my wife Mary has eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, or harbour her at their peril, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

PATRICK HANNAH.

January 2, 1797.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the FULLER Trade, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Montours Run.

February 7, 1797.

Proclamation.

BY *virtue of a precept under the hands and ſeals of John Baird and William Jack, Eſqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Juſtices (the Preſident being one) aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken, for, or concerning, all crimes, which by the laws of this ſtate are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes, and miſdemeanors which have been, or ſhall be committed or perpetrated within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid —and to me directed.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery will be held at Greenſburgh, for the County of Weſtmoreland, on the ſecond Monday of March next, for the trial of all felonies, offences, crimes and miſdemeanors of the deſcription aforeſaid, and notice is alſo given to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the ſaid priſoners, that they be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt—and all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Given under my hand at Greenſburgh, this ſecond day of February, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Foreign Intelligence

LONDON, November 28.

IRELAND.

FRIDAY ſe'nnight a meeting of magiſtrates took place at Hillsborough, where lord Carhampton attended. The reſult of the meeting was, that five of the pariſhes in the county of Down, which adjoin the county of Armagh, were put out of the king's peace. A ſimilar meeting took place at Antrim, on Saturday, of the magiſtrates of that country, attended alſo by lord Carhampton.

After agreeing to the following reſolutions, lord viſcount O'Neal in the chair, they adjourned to the 23d inſt. at Ballymena.

Reſolved, That at this alarming criſis, when we are threatened with foreign invaſion, and when ſeditious aſſociations are formed, hoſtile to the internal tranquility and regular government of the country, it is the duty of every man who values the bleſſings of our conſtitution, to ſtand forward in defence of the laws, and of that rational liberty and ſecurity, which the due execution of them affords to the perſons and properties of all his majeſty's ſubjects.

Reſolved, That we ſee with indignation and abhorrence, a ſyſtem of aſſſſination and outrage making its appearance in this country, a ſyſtem which ſtops the channel of public juſtice, robs every individual of his deareſt rights, and has materially injured the commercial credit of the country.

Reſolved, That this atrocious ſyſtem has originated in unlawful meetings, held under the pretext of promoting reform, the members of which we have good grounds to believe, are united under the obligation of unlawful oaths.

Reſolved, That a continuance of the ſyſtem of terror and intimidation, which has been eſtabliſhed in this country, will lead to the inevitable neceſſity of having recourſe to that remedy which a late law has provided in ſuch caſes.

Reſolved, That when a foreign enemy is making preparations to invade our ſhores, when it becomes the duty of all well affected ſubjects to form themſelves into armed bodies, under the legiſlature, for the defence of their property, it is neceſſary to declare that we will ſupport, at every hazard, the formation of ſuch corps, which in certain parts of this opulent county have been hitherto obſtructed by menace and inſult.

Reſolved, That as men and magiſtrates, we will uſe our beſt exertions to ſtop the progreſs of ſedition, outrage, and aſſſſination, in whatever form they may appear, and preſerve the peace and tranquility of the county; and ſhould efforts for that purpoſe be unſucceſsful, we will not ſhrink from the duty, however we may lament the neceſſity of taking the ſteps preſcribed by the laws, to declare the county in a diſturbed ſtate.

Thurſday the lord lieutenant of Ireland held a privy council at Dublin Caſtle, when a proclamation was iſſued declaring the pariſhes of Tullniſh, Aghaderg, Donagheloney, Moira, Magalin, and Seapatrick, in the county of Down, to be in a ſtate of diſturbance, a certificate for the purpoſe to his excellency the lord lieutenant having been received, ſigned by twenty four magiſtrates of that county.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, February 2.

Captain Choat, in the ship Magnet, arrived here, in 47 days from Liverpool, via Portland, brought London Prints to Dec. 6, but left at the latter place, those of latest date. The following is copied from the Portland paper of Monday last.

PARIS, December 1.

FRENCH VICTORIES IN ITALY.

BUONAPARTE, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, at Verona, 29th Brumaire, November 10.

"I have been so harrassed with fatigue, citizen directors, that it has been impossible for me to make known all the military movements, that have preceded the battle of Arcole, which has decided the fate of Italy.

Informed that field marshal Alvinzy, commanding the army of the emperor, approached Verona, for the purpose of forming a junction with the divisions of his army in Tyrol, I filed off along the Adige with the divisions of Angereau and Massena, and in the night of the 24th and 25th threw a bridge of boats across at Ronco, where we passed that river. I was in hopes of arriving in the morning at Villa Nova, and by that means taking the enemy's park of artillery and baggage, and attacking them in flank and rear. The head quarters of general Alvinzy were at Caldero. But the enemy, who had heard of some movements, had sent a regiment of Croats and some regiments of Hungarians into the village of Arcole, extremely strong by its position in the midst of marshes and canals.

"This village stopped the advanced guard of the army during the whole of the day. It was in vain that all the generals, feeling the importance of the time, precipitated themselves at its head, to charge our columns, to pass the little bridge of Arcole. Too much courage was dangerous. They were almost all wounded. Generals Verdier, Bon, Verne, Lasne, were put out of combat. Angereau laying hold of a standard, advanced to the extremity of the bridge, where he remained for several minutes without producing any effect. Meanwhile it was necessary to pass that bridge or take a circuitous route of several leagues, which would have made our whole operation miscarry; I repaired myself to the spot; I asked the soldiers if they still were the conquerors of Lodi? My presence produced an emotion among the troops, which still determined me to risk the passage. General Lasne, already wounded twice with shot, received a third and more dangerous wound.

"General Vignolle was also wounded. We were obliged to renounce forcing the village in front, and to wait till a column, commanded by General Guieux, whom I had sent through Albaredo, had arrived—he did not arrive till night, took the village, four pieces of cannon, and made some hundreds of prisoners.

In the interval Gen. Massena, attacked a division which the enemy made desile from their head quarters against our left, discomfited, and put it completely to the route.

"It had been thought expedient to evacuate, during night, the village of Arcole, and we expected at day break, to be attacked by the whole army of the enemy, who were found to have had time to file off with their baggage and parks of artillery, and to advance to the rear to receive us.

"At day break the combat commenced every where with the greatest alertness.—Massena, who was on the left, put the enemy to the route, and pursued them to the gates of Caldéro. General Robert, who was on the middle causeway with the 75th, defeated the enemy with the bayonet, and covered the field of battle with dead bodies. I ordered the adjutant general to advance along the Adige, with a half brigade to turn the whole left of the enemy, but the country presented invincible obstacles: it was in vain for that brave general to plunge himself up to the neck in water: he could not effect a diversion of any consequence. In the night between the 26th and 27th (Nov. 16, 17) I had the bridges thrown over the canals and the marshes.

"General Angereau passed them with his division. At six in the morning we were within sight; General Massena on the left, General Robert in the centre, and General Angereau on the right. The enemy attacked the centre vigorously, which fell back. I then drew the 32d from the left, and placed it in ambuscade in the woods, and the instant the enemy pressed the centre and was on the point of turning our right, General Gardanne, at the head of the 32d, sallied forth from his ambuscade, took the enemy in flank, and made horrible carnage.

"The left of the enemy was supported by the marshes, and awed our right by their superior number. I ordered citizen Hercule, the officer of my guides, to choose 25 men of his company to advance along the Adige, to the distance of half a league, to turn all the marshes which supported the enemy's left, and to fall afterwards, in full gallop, into the enemy's rear, and make several trumpets sound.—This manœuvre was perfectly successful, the hostile infantry gave way, and General Angereau took advantage of the moment. But it still made resistance, though it was retreating when a small column of between eight and nine thousand men, with four pieces of cannon, whom I had made defile through Porto Legnago, to take position in the rear of the enemy, and to fall upon their backs during the combat, finished by completely putting them to the rout.

"General Massena, who had returned to the centre, marched straight to the village of Arcole, which he took, and pursued the enemy too near the village of St. Bonifacio, but night prevented our going farther.

"The fruit of the battle of Arcole is between 4 and 5000 prisoners, four stand of colours, and 18 pieces of cannon. The enemy lost at least 4000 killed, and had as many wounded.—Besides the generals whom I mentioned, generals Robert and Gardanne were wounded. The adjutant general Vandelin has been killed. I had two of my aids de camps killed, citizens Elliot and Muiron, two officers of the greatest distinction; though young, still they promised to gain one day the highest military rank with glory. Our loss, though inconsiderable, was very severe, because it included all the principal officers.

"Meanwhile general Vaubois has been attacked, and his important position at Rivoli forced; this has uncovered the blockade of Mantua. We sent the cavalry to Vicenza, where I had left general Kilmaine with three thousand men.

"At this moment I have rallied the division of Vaubois, I forced it, and it is at Castelnovo. Angereau is at Verona, Massena about Villanova.—To morrow I will attack the division which beat Vaubois. I will pursue it into Tyrol, and then wait the surrender of Mantua, which cannot hold out a fortnight longer. The artillery has covered itself with glory.

"The generals and officers of the staff displayed an unexampled activity and bravery. Twelve or fifteen were killed; it was really a deadly combat; there is not one but what has his clothes pierced with bullets.

"I will send you the colours taken from the enemy.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

[In a letter from gen. Bertheir, detailing the event of the above actions the following French Officers are mentioned as being killed, or wounded, viz.

Killed, Ad. Gen. Vardeling, Aid de-Camp to Gen. Buonaparte, Muiron and Elliot. Wounded, Gen. Vignolle, Lasne, Verdier, Gardanne, Bon, Robert, and Verne.]

SUMMARY,

Besides the above it appears that the army of the Rhine and Moselle gained some advantages over the Austrians, in a successful sortie from Kehl. they took between 6 and 700 prisoners, among them were 20 officers. That several smart engagements had taken place between the French and Austrians on the banks of the Seltz; the republican gen. Klein surprised the advanced party of the Imperialists, who had crossed the Seltz, and completely routed them, obliging them to recross the river with considerable loss.

We must not omit to mention, that the Austrians had gained several successive advantages over the French in Italy, previous to the successes of Buonaparte, as appears by the official dispatches of Col. Crauford; and that by Paris accounts of December 1, it appears, that a part of Alvinzy's army, under General Davidovich had advanced on the right bank of the Adige, unmolested, and would probably find their way to Mantua, carrying with them provisions.

On the subject of peace, it appears, by Paris accounts of November 30, that the Directory think the measure which lord Malmesbury has thought requisite, in sending off another messenger, is nothing more than a diplomatic stratagem to wait the issue of events in Italy, before he hazards an answer, which would prove highly important, and almost decisive.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25.

There is no foundation whatever in the report of Mr. Ellicot and his party and Captain Sparks being killed by the Indians. From what we learn, the report was circulated by a person from Gallipolis, or some of the settlements on the Ohio.

We are told of rumours in the country of two families being killed on Beaver creek by the Indians—this can readily be accounted for—some speculating scheme being in view, to fabricate a few falsehoods to answer purposes, is considered as no crime.

Wanted Immediately,

A WET NURSE with a good breast of Milk. Generous wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1797.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

THE government gave a further proof of its candor and friendship by communicating to the French minister the *treaty itself*, prior to its ratification, "in order to enable him to make such observations thereon as he might judge proper." These observations you will see in Mr. Adet's letter to the secretary of state, of June 30th, 1795; and the refutation of his objections in the secretary's answer, dated the 6th of July following.

With these facts in view, facts of which the chief are drawn from our treaties with France, and from her own acts and laws, what opinion is to be formed of Mr. Adet's declaration, "that the Executive Directory regards the treaty of commerce concluded with Great Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great Britain?"

I will now advert to the charge, "that far from offering the French the succours which friendship might have given without compromitting it, the American government in this respect violated the letter of treaties."

As far as I can discover, the latter part of this charge is rested wholly on the 17th article of the commercial treaty; which therefore, it will be necessary to examine. The stipulations are mutualy; but the examination will be simplified by considering their application to France alone. The 17th article then declares—

1st. That the ships of war and privateers of France may freely carry the ships and goods *taken from their enemies* into the ports of the United States, without being obliged to any fees to the officers of the admiralty or any other judges.

2d. That such prizes are not to be arrested or seized when they enter the ports of the United States.

3d. That the officers of the United States shall not make any examination concerning the lawfulness of such prizes—but

4th. That they may hoist sail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expressed in their commissions.

5th. That, on the contrary, no shelter or refuge shall be given in the ports of the United States, to such as shall have made prize of the subjects, people or property of France; but if such shall come in, being forced by stress of weather or the danger of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously used that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible.

It will also be convenient here to notice the stipulations contained in the 22d article. These are

1st. That foreign *privateers* not belonging to French subjects or citizens, having commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with France, shall not fit their ships in the ports of the United States.

2d. Nor sell their prizes, nor in any other manner exchange their ships, merchandizes, or any other lading;

3d. Nor purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of the prince or state from which they have commissions.

The cases that have occured in the course of the present war in relation to our treaty with France, particularly the 17th and 22d articles just mentioned, have led to numerous discussions in which several points have been deliberately settled either by legislative or executive acts, or by judicial decisions.

The first important executive act was the proclamation of neutrality by the President of the United States. This was issued on the 22d of April, 1793.

At the next meeting of Congress on the 3d of December, 1793, the President laid this proclamation before both houses. The senate in their address in answer to the President's speech, thus express their opinion of the proclamation.

"We deem it a measure well timed, and wise: manifesting a watchful solicitude for the welfare of the nation and calculation to promote it."

The address of the House of Representatives was *unanimously* agreed to. We read in it this paragraph. "The United States having taken no part in the war which had embraced, in Europe, the powers with whom they have the most extensive relations, the mantenance of peace was justly to be regarded as one of the most important duties, of the magistrate charged with the faithful execution of the laws. We accordingly witness, with approbation and pleasure, the vigilance with which you have guarded against an interruption of that blessing, by your proclamation, admonishing our citizens of the consequences of illicit or hostile acts towards the belligerent parties; and promoting by a declaration of the existing legal state of things an easier admission of our right to the immunities belonging to our situation."

Yet this is the instrument, thus approved by Congress, and whose only object was to caution our citizens to avoid certain acts which would violate the laws of nations, which Mr. Adet has ventured to call "an insidious proclamation of neutrality!"

The next executive act noticed by Mr. Adet, is the letter of the 4th of August 1793, written by the President's command, by the secretary of the treasury, to the collectors of the customs, and accompanied by the rules which the President had adopted, for preventing all armaments in favor of any of the belligerent powers. These rules were considered as just and necessary deductions from the laws of neutrality established and received among nations. The letter from the secretary of the treasury is explanatory of these rules, and among other instructions particularly points the collectors to the 17th and 22d articles of our treaty with France; left by inattention or misconception of them, she might be injured and her enemies benefited. The letter concludes with enjoining the collectors to execute those instructions "with vigilance, care, activity and impartiality" because, omissions would tend to expose the government to injurious imputations and suspicions, and proportionably to commit the good faith and peace of the country." How could such rules, with such reasons to enforce them, not escape censure? They were framed and required to be executed with strict impartiality, and consequently were to prevent Frenchmen continuing those aggressions on our sovereignty and neutrality, which had been commenced under Mr. Genet's orders, and which were calculated to involve us in a war with Britain, Spain and Holland, for at that time there were all combined against France.—Frenchmen were to have no other preference *than those secured to them by treaty?* (except that they were not forbidden to sell their *lawful* prizes in our port) and our own citizens were to be restrained from committing hostilities under the banners of France as well as those of other powers.

The third offensive act was the President's *submitting* to Congress these measures and suggesting the expediency of extending our legal code, giving competent jurisdiction to the courts, and providing adequate penalties to prevent or punish violations of the laws of nations.

The next complaint respects the act of Congress passed on the 5th of June 1794 "for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," being those to which their attention had been called by the President's speech. Mr. Adet asks, "what was its result?" and gives himself the following answer: "In consequence of this law, the greater part of the French privateers have been arrested, as well as their prizes, not upon formal depositions, not upon established testimony, not upon a necessary body of proofs, but upon the simple information of the consul of one of the powers at war with the French Republic, frequently upon that of sailors of the enemy's powers, sometimes according to the orders of the governors, but often upon the demand of the district attornies, who assert upon principles avowed by the government, that their conviction was sufficient to authorize them without complaint or regular information, to cause the privateers to be prosecuted in virtue of the law above mentioned."—And "when the ministers of the Republic have asked for justice of the government, for the vexations experienced by the privateers, in contempt of the 17th article of the treaty, they have *never* been able to obtain satisfaction."

Judging only by these declarations of Mr. Adet, a stranger would imagine there had been combination of the general and state governments and of our courts, to harrass and do injustice to Frenchmen engaged in privateering. But our own citizens place a different estimate on this impeachment of their President, their senators and representatives in Congress, their judges and other public officers; and an examination of the cases cited by Mr. Adet to support his assertions will manifest their incorrectness.

First Case. The French privateer Sans Pareil and her prize the Perseverance.

On the 26th August 1794 Mr. Fauchet complained that the prize had been seized on the pretext that the *Sans Pareil* had been illegally armed in the United States. The answer of September 3d from the secretary of state, which Mr. Adet censures "as indicative of delay," assured him that the secretary had urged the governor of Rhode Island, where the prize was carried, to report the circumstances of the case without delay. On the 27th of September, the secretary informed Mr. Fauchet that the governor had decided that the prize should be restored. On the 17th of October Mr. Fauchet renewed his complaint, for on the suit of the claimant the prize had again been arrested by process from the district court. The secretary of state answered on the 22d, with information that ought to have satisfied Mr. Fauchet. For admitting that agreeable to the law of the 5th of June, 1794, the courts had authority, and were bound in duty to take cognizance of captures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by privateers illegally fitted in their ports (the right of doing which Mr. Fauchet does not contest) they could not refuse it in the case of the prize of the Sans Pareil: the guard against vexatious prosecutions being the judgment for costs and damages to which an

2d. Case. Glass and Gibbs,

unjuſt proſecutor is expoſed. The circular letter written on this occaſion to the governor of the ſtates manifeſts the ſolicitude of our governments to prevent vexatious ſuits.

By the copy of the proceedings in the ſupreme courts of the United States, in this caſe, you will ſee that the court did not, as ſtated by Mr. Adet, determine, "that tribunals could decide whether a prize belonged to enemies or to neutrals." The queſtion before the court was of the cognizance of a captured veſſel and cargo, the former the property of a Swede and the latter belonging partly to the ſame Swedes and partly *to a citizen of the United States.* The opinion therefore pronounced by the ſupreme court applied to the caſe in which one of the claimants was a citizen of the United States. And after ſolemn argument, the court decided "that the diſtrict court of Maryland had juriſdiction and ſhould accordingly proceed to determine upon this caſe agreeable to law and right."

I will add only one more remark—That the 17th article, the letter of which we are charged with violating, in ſuffering our courts to take cognizance of French prizes, expreſsly refers to "the ſhips and goods taken from their *enemies*;" and it is the "examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes," which the article forbids. But no examination of ſuch prizes has been attempted by our government or tribunals, unleſs on clear evidence, or reaſonable preſumption, that the captures were made in circumſtances, which amounted to a violation of our ſovereignty, and territorial rights.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Printer,

ON reading your laſt Saturday's paper I obſerved a perſon without name, date, or place addreſſing a piece to you, which begins with the names of the late commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland. Such a piece, by the bye, is like a jug without a handle; however, for the preſent, I ſhall addreſs him by the name of Blab, which, as I intend to be plain, any child can pronounce. The clear head and ſound underſtanding of the author are ſo conſpicuous in every part of his elegant performance, that he muſt be ſtupidly ignorant who cannot diſcern them; and here I ſhall attempt to dilate a little its beauties; and firſt, my friend Blab, thou haſt hit the names of the commiſſioners in three different parts of thy performance with remarkable accuracy; but my friend thou haſt been rather ſparing when thou attempted to abuſe them; I would not have ſaid, (that few tranſactions are more miſchievous than commiſſioners ſales) I would at once have ſaid that none were; however, thou haſt mended that little blunder in thy next ſentence, by introducing that noble and maſculine word, *multifarious*, which in reading thy piece, comes out of a man's mouth like a ſtorm. Still thou ſeemeſt backward to tell the commiſſioners their own. I would have called them rogues, which thou hinted in another place. I do not wonder that thou thinkeſt the law authoriſing the ſales wretched; how could it be otherwiſe when thou waſt not at the making of it. I am ſorry my friend has fell into a ſmall miſtake in the next ſentence, by telling us that evils enſue; my friend, many of the evils thou pointeſt at are not real, they are only imaginary, they are only the the ignis fatuus of thy own diſordered imagination—ſtill my friend toucheſt the ſame ſtring, and brings in the original owners viewing the conduct of the courts, who have not as yet made one deciſion in any of the caſes alluded to. I am ſorry my friend that thou haſt been ſo meally mouthed when thou ſpeaks of the purchaſers at commiſſioners ſales, I think thou might have likened them to vultures or turky-buzzards, who keep hovering about at conſiderable height in hopes of diſcovering their prey, that they may deſcend with rapidity and devour it with greedineſs. We need not have a word more about the laws, as there is not the ſmalleſt proſpect of our getting better until thou art ſent to make them. As thou haſt pointed out to the original owners what they ought to do, nothing more is neceſſary on that head but to enforce thy inſtructions—the next good thou propoſeſt to them is rather premature, for they have not as yet complied with thy former inſtructions. In the next place thou ſeemeſt to come to the point with the commiſſioners, and in a maſterly manner to treat them as they deſerve. From thy calculations it is evident thou art well acquainted with ſcience, and have more than once extracted the ſquare and cube roots; ſome will be lead to think, notwithſtanding this, that there is a little tautology in the ſentence alluded to; but what if there is, it is better to uſe a little of that, than not give the raſcals a threſhing. In the next place thy friend has aſſerted that if the commiſſioners had been honeſt men they would have applied to the legiſlature, &c. Happy thought, and thrice happy the author of ſuch a diſcovery. I might have racked my brains until the laſt period of my exiſtence and then have reached no further than to think that an officer in the execution of his office who makes the exiſting laws of his country the rule of his conduct, although he may never have applied to the legiſlature for an act (either for or againſt himſelf) had not in any wiſe forfeited his claim to the title of an honeſt man.

Here my attention was arreſted by my neighbour Nehemiah, who accidentally popped into my apartment juſt as I had done writing the above. The converſation immediately turning on my friend Blab's performance, Nehemiah proceeded as follows; and ſaid, that it was a malicious but ill told ſtory, that it was a ſtrange medly of heterogeneous matter jumbled together in an incoherent manner, uſing a mumble of words without any proper ideas attached to them. Is it not evident, ſays Nehemiah, that this pitiful piece is ſo ingrammatical that it is diguſting, and that it abounds with the loweſt tautology, for inſtance, ſays he, was there ever ſuch a proſtitution of language as the following, viz. "This ſurplus John Kirkpatrick, Bartel Laffer, and Jacob Smith, commiſſioners acting for the county aforeſaid at the time of the ſales, very prudently divided equally among John Kirkpatrick, Bartel Laffer and Jacob Smith." The next paſſage Nehemiah gets a little out of patience with, & ſays, it does neither prove a man honeſt nor diſhoneſt whether he apply to the legiſlature or not. Said I, ſurely you will allow him credit for the word *multifarious* which is ſo majeſtic—it is no matter, ſaid Nehemiah, if he had uſed the words *multis gratia*, he is an inconſiſtent blockhead.—Surely, ſaid I, you will allow that he can extract the ſquare and cube roots—at this Nehemiah got out of all patience the ſecond time, and declared that he was a mere botch potch ſcribbler, and that he ought not to attempt writing paragraphs, but ſhould employ himſelf at more ſuitable buſineſs, ſuch as catching rats, or making mouſe traps. By this time Nehemiah's ſtorm had a little ſubſided, and he proceeded and ſaid he ſuſpected the writer, viz. my friend Blab, was that ſame perſon who contracted for cutting the ſtate road over the Allegany mountain, and failed in his contract, and wanted a divide of the ſurplus money ariſing from the ſales in order to enable him to compleat the road, and a ſecond conſideration might have ſome weight, ſaid Nehemiah, with him, viz. that ſeveral perſons had got into the aſſembly without writing a ſingle paragraph, and he might reaſonably conclude his election certain for having written a column in a newſpaper, although it might have been none of the beſt. I begged of Nehemiah to have done, which he accordingly complied with, but aſſured me he would reſume the ſubject with more ſeverity the next time it fell in his way.—Now, my friend Blab, a word with thee by ourſelves—thou ſeeſt that Nehemiah wiſhes to examine this buſineſs farther with thee, and conſiders what he has already ſaid as an opening wedge for that purpoſe. I need not add a word of advice to a perſon of thy knowledge and erudition. Thou wilt ſee my name conſiſts only of one ſyllable, which if placed before thine would give thy name nearly in full ſtance.

B O B.

Weſtmoreland county, Feb. 6, 1797.

Note. The writer of the above intended it for Saturday the 11th inſt. but neglected having it ſent forward in due time for that day's Gazette.

Weegee Bottom.

THIS moſt valuable Townſhip, containing upwards of 4600 acres of Land, of which the greater part is of the richeſt bottom, and the whole excellent land for cultivation, will be expoſed to Sale at the CITY COFFEE HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA on the 20th day of March next. It lies on the bank of the Ohio river, about ſeven miles from the flouriſhing town of Whelen, and has ſeveral valuable mill ſeats on it. It is acknowledged by thoſe who well know its ſituation, to be one of the beſt places for laying out a Town on the weſtern waters.

Two Thouſand Dollars muſt be paid at the time of ſale, Two Thouſand Dollars on the 20th of June, and the remainder in twelvemonth from the ſecond payment—the other conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. The purchaſer may rely on an indiſputable title.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1797.

DOCTOR BEDFORD *requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him on the ſcore of his profeſſion, or otherwiſe, to make ſpeedy payment. He makes this call on his friends with reluctance. But in conſequence of certain new engagements that will require the command of conſiderable ſums, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting in ſuit all monies, without diſtinction, that are now due to him and ſhall remain unpaid by the 15th of March next. Further indulgence cannot be given*

Pittſburgh, January 14, 1797

Town of Saliſbury.

THE *ſubſcribers having laid out a* TOWN *on the eaſt ſide of French Creek, in Alleghany county, above Caſſawago, offer the the Lots for ſale at moderate prices, without any condition of ſettlement.*

It is ſituated on a high level ſpot on the ſecond bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and ſecure harbour for boats to load and unload at all ſeaſons—there is a Griſt and Saw Mill within half a mile, and ſeveral Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the courſe of the preſent year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on ſtreets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public ſquare, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uſes.

Purchaſers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittſburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premiſes, who have alſo plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All thoſe who have applied for Lots in ſaid Town, are deſired to come for them on or before the 15th of March next, elſe they will be ſold.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then ſold to continue from day to day, till the whole are ſold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittſburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury ſtreet, bounded on the north ſide of Penn ſtreet to an alley called Croſs alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out ſtreet 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid along the end of ſaid Lots to Croſs alley, alſo eleven Lots beginning from Marbury ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of Penn ſtreet, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn ſtreet, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury ſtreet to Croſs alley aforeſaid—alſo eleven Lots on the north ſide of Liberty ſtreet from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforeſaid—a ſmall triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, Weſt and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two ſtory log Houſe with a ſtone chimney, and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a triangular Lot No. 338 with an extenſive front on Liberty ſtreet, running from ſaid ſtreet to Fourth ſtreet and the end of the jail lots—alſo Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant ſtreet, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth ſtreet and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be ſold to the higheſt bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchaſe to be paid on the day of ſale, and for the remainder conſiderable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE Eſq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be alſo ſeen.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling Houſe, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, ſituated in Second ſtreet. As few houſes in this town are conſtructed on a better plan for buſineſs of every kind. It will ſuffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Eſq. for further particulars, from whom all neceſſary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchaſe money, a conſiderable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of June next.*

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1797.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blackſmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

Giffin and Morriſon,

HAVING agreed to diſſolve their partnerſhip after the firſt day of April next, requeſt all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip to diſcharge their accounts before that day, and thoſe having demands againſt the ſame are deſired to apply for payment.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of WELSH & KUNTZ being diſſolved this by mutual conſent, this is to give notice to all thoſe indebted to ſaid partnerſhip to come forward immediately and ſettle off their reſpective balances, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

WELSH & KUNTZ.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1797.

The Hatting Buſineſs will be carried on by the ſubſcriber, as uſual, at the ſame place, thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend upon his utmoſt exertions to pleaſe.

JACOB WELSH.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittſburgh in particular, that they have ſet up the BOOT and SHOE Making in the houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nichle, in Second ſtreet, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, in the moſt faſhionable manner and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

Whereas my wife Mary has for ſome time paſt left my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, I therefore forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

SAMUEL HULL.

December 17, 1796.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs the eaſtern mail arrived. We find the following paragraph in the Minerva of Thurſday: "We underſtand there is a letter in town, informing that Mr. Pinckney had been received by the directory."

When the ſhip Penelope left Waterford, on the 6th of December, all was quiet in Ireland.

Military enrolments, however, both voluntary and compulſory, are going forward with great ſpirit in that kingdom, and gun boats are in readineſs on ſome of the rivers.

The legiſlature of this commonwealth on the 16th inſtant, re-elected JAMES ROSS, Eſq. of Alleghany County to repreſent this ſtate in the Senate of the United States.

The valuable cotton manufactory of Mr. Broome, near Wilmington, was burnt on Tueſday eveneng laſt. We are happy to hear this loſs does not fall entirely on the owner, the greater part being ſuſtained by the inſurance company of North America, in whoſe office it was inſured.

The following inducements are held out to perſons to enter into the Volunteer Corps now raiſing in England:—"Any gentleman providing a horſe for the uſe of the troop, in reſpect of ſuch horſe, will be exempt from the horſe tax, or the balloting under the new cavalry bill. And perſons ſerving perſonally will, in conſequence of this ſervice, whether they provide a horſe or not, be exempted from the hair powder tax, and balloting for the old and new Militia!!"

A letter has been received from T. Muir, dated from Havannah, in which he ſays, that he left Botany Bay in February 1796, and gives the following account of the ſituation of his fellow convicts, "I left Gerald in the laſt agonies, Palmer cannot live long, you would not know Skirving, and Margarot's health is far from being firm."

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the subscribers being dissolved this day, by mutual consent; this is to request all those who are indebted to said partnership to come forward and pay off their respective balances to A. Tannehill, Esq. (in whose hands the Books are lodged) on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be immediately brought against all who fail, without respect to persons.

BENJ. FOWLER,
AND. HERD,

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

January 14, 1797.

N. B. He has a Tract of Land to Let, lying on the water of Turtle Creek, one mile from Thompson's Tavern, occupied by John Reed. For terms apply to the subscriber.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY way of public vendue, on the second day of March next, that valuable tract whereon Mrs. Margaret Hutton, lately lived, situate in Washington township, Fayette county, State of Pennsylvania, containing three hundred and twenty four acres and allowance &c—The above tract is of the first quality, a beautiful situation and near the Redstone Mills and Monongahela river, well improved, having a number of houses besides the mansion, a large orchard, 20 acres of meadow made, seventeen cleared, and under good fences. One year's credit, without interest, will be given the purchaser & immediate possession—The personal estate of the deceased consisting of horses, black cattle, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. will be exposed to sale on the 2d day of February next, by

EDW. COOK,
RICHARD NOBLE, } Extrs.
WILLIAM GOE,

January 4, 1797.

N. B. All persons who have demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, and all who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment.

NOTICE *is hereby given to those who have purchased LOTS from* William and David Todd, *in the Town of* FREEPORT, *by them lately laid out at the mouth of Buffalo, on the north-west bank of the Allegheny river, that the first day of March next the second payment for said lots becomes due; and as there are many who have not yet made the first payment, it is expected they will be punctual in making full payment on the said first of March, and for the purpose of receiving the same, and granting titles legally executed to all those that perform their contract, the proprietors will attend on the said first of March at said town.*

WILLIAM TODD,
DAVID TODD.

February 3, 1797.

N. B. Those to whom it may be more convenient to pay their money to Wm. Todd at his own house and receive their titles, may attend either before the 1st of March, or the first week of said month.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land situate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Elliot, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be easily made. The situation is pleasant, and its nearness to Pittsburgh will always command a good sale for produce. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JACOB BURKHART.

February 4, 1797.

Doctor R. Murray

HAVING put a number of accounts in my hands to bring suits on, those indebted to him will call on me and pay off the same on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be used as directed.

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the first day of March next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment—Those to whom they are indebted are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaster, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as usual will be continued by Joseph Simon who will keep a general assortment of articles in that line, which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

THE *HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Esq. and the subscriber. It is an excellent stand for business being situated in Front street, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Messrs. Smith and Findlay's.*

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land in Campbell county, State of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the best and readiest sale for produce of any place in the western country; one tract (396 acres) corners on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leitch's Big Bend, most of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of small springs on it which I am informed last the whole year; the soil is rich and capable of raising any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky; this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Lexington to George town passes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the state, either as to its natural fountains or richness of soil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaser may think proper; there are several valuable small buildings and a never failing spring at about fifty yards distance. Mr. James Wilson, who lives on this place will shew it.

One hundred and sixteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the first quality, and will admit of a considerable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large peach orchard, several good cabbins, and a spring within a few steps of the door. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Gist.

Indisputable titles will be given for the whole. Application may be made to the subscriber, who will remain at Cincinnati until the 11th of next month, after which he will be in Lexington.

J. CLAREE.

November 14, 1796.

William Christy,

Has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and the most fashionable seven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, spotted, striped, plain and grey cassimers, of a superior quality, blue, fancy stripe, scarlet, plain and grey coatings, Irish ratteens, kersey green baize, swan skin, hair thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and scarlet flannels, large rose and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large assortment, which he is now selling at the most reduced prices for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh December 30, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber the beginning of May last, on the State road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, advertising, &c.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

December 27, 1796.

JAMES LANG

CONTINUES the Auctioneering and Commission business, and the sale of his Land in Monongahela County—from prospects he intends laying off a town & out lots there next season. He buys hemp as usual.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were sold at Commissioners Sales begun and held at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland county, the second day of August last, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reason to believe that some of these tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, and some may be actually improved and persons residing thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the first case any person or persons who may have purchased as aforesaid, and who shall produce to the Commissioners in three months from the date hereof a certificate from the deputy surveyor of the district, that such tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, they shall be relieved from their purchase; and in the second case, the person or persons purchasing shall ascertain whether the land be or they may have purchased be actually improved, and effects thereon sufficient to discharge the taxes, in such case the purchaser shall be relieved from his purchase; nothing herein contained is to be construed to extend to lands north-west of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforesaid by the Commissioners.—And notice is further given to all persons, or their attorney's legally authorised whose lands may have been sold at the sales aforesaid, to apply for their respective refunds of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners after discharging the taxes and costs due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title shall be immediately paid them, or the lands, on their paying taxes and costs, restored. Given under the hands of the Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid, at the time of the sales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

Treasury Department, September 28th 1796.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treasury, until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1797 to the thirty first day of May 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oswego, at Niagara, at Presque'Isle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferson, at Grenville, at Presque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Steuben, at Fort Massac, to the south boundary of the United States on the River Mississippi, at Fort Knox, at Opotano.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiskey.
One quart & half a pint of Salt,
Two quarts Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles. } per. 100 Rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance and each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

BLANKS,

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Executions &c. for sale at the Printing office Pittsburgh.

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AT PRIVATE SALE,

On the premises for cash, the 2d Tuesday in March, 1797, the following tracts of land, late the property of JAMES M'FARLANE, of Washington County and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

ONE patent tract of land (on Peglen creek, about 3-4 of a mile from the mouth, at Parkeson's Ferry, Monongahela river) containing 281 acres, 1 rood, 4 poles, and allowance, with a valuable grist and saw mills, with two pair of stones—one, pair of which, is compleat French Burrs four feet four inches, a new bolting and sliding screens, two bolting cloths—The husk and running geers about two years old, and in good working order, a stone and lime mill house, two story high, two fire places and garret, 40 by 44 feet, on an excellant stream, and in a fertile settlement, and commodiously seated for the Orlean trade, with a convenient square log house for a miller, a handsome brick dwelling house, 36 by 37 feet, two story high, with a convenient cellar and garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms and an entry on the lower floor, with nine windows in front, twenty four lights each, and ten windows back, eighteen lights each, and two in the gable—An Apple orchard containing 70 or 80 large bearing trees, about 70 acres of said land cleared and under good fence, thirty of which are first rate bottom—an excellant coal bank about fifteen rood from the house, with several out houses, the wood land is rich, level and well timbered, with a variety of good springs.

Also will be sold, at the sign of the Bear in Pittsburgh, the 2d Friday in March, the following patent lots, in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, Numbers 42, 63, 88 and 89—Out lots, number 30, 176, 240 and 241, likewise two patent donation tracts of land containing 200 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—also one patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittsburgh, containing 130 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill seat, on a never failing stream.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to any of the subscribers, and proposels will be received by them at any time before the days of sale.

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attorney for WM. PIXON. } *Heirs*

ALL persons having any demand against the late partnership of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittsburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said partnership or to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to him, as the partnership was dissolved in June last, and the Brewery is now carried on by the subscriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the last crop) and pay cash for the same on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requested to put in as much spring barley as they can with convenience to themselves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earliest returns—the sooner they bring it in after harvest the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, 23d, January, 1797.

Came to the Premises of the subscriber, on the bank of the Ohio River, two miles from Pittsburgh, some time last fall, a yearling Heifer of a brown colour, marked with an underbit off each ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEASON.

Jan. 26 1797.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment immediately, and all persons who have any demands against him, are requested to present them for settlement. I flatter myself that this will be attended to, as I am determined not to be trifled with any longer.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the corner of Market St.
where Subscription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.

NOTICE.

THE partnership between the subscribers being dissolved this day, by mutual consent; this is to request all those who are indebted to said partnership to come forward and pay off their respective balances to A. Tannehill, Esq. (in whose hands the Books are lodged) on or before the first day of March next, or suits will be immediately brought against all who fail, without respect to persons.

BENJ. FOWLER,
AND. HERD,

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1797.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of March next, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

January 14, 1797.

N. B. He has a Tract of Land to Let, lying on the water of Turtle Creek, one mile from Thompson's Tavern, occupied by John Reed. For term apply to the subscriber.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY way of public vendue, on the second day of March next, that valuable tract whereon Mrs. Margaret Hinton lately lived, situate in Washington township, Fayette county, State of Pennsylvania, containing three hundred and twenty four acres and allowance &c.—The above tract is of the first quality, a beautiful situation and near the Redstone Mills and Monongahela river, well improved, having a number of houses besides the mansion, a large orchard, 20 acres of meadow made, seventeen cleared, and under good fence. One year's credit, without interest, will be given the purchaser & immediate possession.—The personal estate of the deceased consisting of horses, black cattle, farming utensils, household furniture, &c. will be exposed to sale on the 2d day of February next, by

EDW. COOK,
RICHARD NOBLE,
WILLIAM GOE,
} Extrs.

January 4, 1797.

N. B. All persons who have demands against said estate are desired to render their accounts, and all who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who have purchased LOTS from William and David Todd, in the Town of FREEPORT, by them lately laid out at the mouth of Buffaloe on the north-west bank of the Allegheny river, that the first day of March next the second payment for said lots becomes due; and as there are many who have not yet made the first payment, it is expected that they will be punctual in making full payment on the said first of March, and for the purpose of receiving the same, and granting titles legally executed to all those that perform their contracts, the proprietors will attend on the said first of March at said town.

WILLIAM TODD,
DAVID TODD.

February 1, 1797.

N. B. Those to whom it may be more convenient to pay their money to Wm. Todd at his own house and receive their titles, may attend either before the 1st of March, or the second week of said month.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land situate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Taylor, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be easily made. The situation is pleasant, and its nearness to Pittsburgh will always command a good sale for produce. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JACOB BURKHART.

February 4 1797.

Doctor R. Murray

HAVING put a number of accounts in my hands to bring suits on, those indebted to him will call on me and pay off the same on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be used as directed.

A. TANNEHILL

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1797.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnership between JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the first day of March next. All persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment—Those to whom they are indebted are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaster, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as usual will be continued by Joseph Simon who will keep a general assortment of articles in that line, which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

THE *HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Esq. and the subscriber. It is an excellent stand for business being situated in Front street, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Messrs. Smith and Findlay's.*

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land in Campbell county, State of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately opposite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the best and readiest sale for produce of any place in the western country; one tract (396 acres) corners on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leech's Big Bend, part of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of small springs on it which I am informed last the whole year; the soil is rich and capable of raising any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky, this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Lexington to George town passes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the state, either as to its natural fertility or richness of soil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaser may think proper; there are several useful dwelling buildings and a never failing spring at about fifty yards distance. Mr. James Wilson, who lives on this place will shew it.

One hundred and sixteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the first quality, and will admit of a considerable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large peach orchard, several good cabins, and a spring within a few steps of the door. It is at present occupied by Captain Thomas Gist.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above. Application may be made to the subscriber who will remain at Cincinnati until the 11th of next month, after which he can be in Lexington.

J. CLAREE.

November 16, 1796.

William Christy,

Has just received a fresh supply of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and the most fashionable seven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, spotted, striped, plain and grey cassimers, of a superior quality, blue, fancy stripe, scarlet, plain and grey coatings, Irish ratteens, kersey green baize, swan skin, hair thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and scarlet flannels, large role and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large assortment, which he is now selling at the most reduced prices for cash as well as country produce.

Pittsburgh December 30, 1796.

Taken up by the subscriber the beginning of May last, on the state road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare rising four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, advertising, &c.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

December 27, 1796.

JAMES LANG

CONTINUES the Auctioneering and Commission business, and the sale of his Land in Monongahela County—from prospects he intends laying off a town & out lots there next season. He buys hemp as usual.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were sold at Commissioners Sales begun and held at Greensburgh, for Westmoreland county, the second day of August last, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reason to believe that some of these tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, and some may be actually improved and persons residing thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the first case any person or persons who may have purchased as aforesaid, and who shall produce to the Commissioners in three months from the date hereof a certificate from the deputy surveyor of the district, that such tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforesaid, they shall be relieved from their purchase; and in the second case, the person or persons purchasing shall ascertain whether the land be or they may have purchased be actually improved, and effects thereon sufficient to discharge the taxes, in such case the purchaser shall be relieved from his purchase; nothing herein contained is to be construed to extend to lands north-west of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforesaid by the Commissioners.—And notice is further given to all persons, or their attorney's legally authorised whose lands may have been sold at the sales aforesaid, to apply for their respective rebates, of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commissioners after discharging the taxes and costs due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title shall be immediately paid them, or their agents, on their paying taxes and costs, relieved. Given under the hands of the Commissioners acting for the county aforesaid, at the time of the sales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greensburgh, December 1, 1796.

Treasury Department, September 28th 1796.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next enduing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June 1797 to the thirty first day of May 1798, both days inclusive, at the place and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oswego, at Niagara, at Presque'Isle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittsburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferson, at Grenville, at Presque Town, and Le Bœuf Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Steuben, at Fort Massac, to the South boundary of the United States on the River Mississippi, at Fort Knox, at Orleans.

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